

## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, January 22, 2003

**Set Name Query**

side by side

**Hit Count Set Name**

result set

*DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L7	leather and l6	11	L7
L6	l2 and l5	164	L6
L5	crosslink\$ or cross link\$	82714	L5
L4	l2 and l3	65	L4
L3	spin\$	179023	L3
L2	collagen and (fiber or fibre)	1077	L2
L1	collagen and (fiber or fibre) and (electrospin\$ or electro spin\$ or electro spun\$)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

**WEST**

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L4: Entry 15 of 65

File: DWPI

Jun 27, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-260074

DERWENT-WEEK: 199534

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TITLE: Suede-like soft fabric and its prodn. - prepd. by mixing a modified collagen fibre treated with fish oil oxide and a spinning fibre

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

SHOWA SHELL SEKIYU KK

SHEL

PRIORITY-DATA: 1993JP-0342430 (December 14, 1993)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 07163483 A	June 27, 1995		004	A47K010/02

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 07163483A	December 14, 1993	1993JP-0342430	

INT-CL (IPC): A47 K 10/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 07163483A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A wep (sic) mixed fibre entangled body is formed by mixing a modified collagen fibre treated with fish oil oxide and a spinning fibre, including cotton, or rayon. A short fibre is formed of the 0.5-5.0 mm-length modified collagen. The 10-15 wt.-%-short fibre is mixed with the dimethyl formamide soln. of an polyurethane elastomer. The wep mixed fibre entangled body is immersed in the dimethyl formamide soln. to form a nonwoven fabric. Both the faces of the nonwoven fabric is smoothed. Buff treatment is applied to the nonwoven fabric.

Also claimed is that prodn. of the suede-like soft fabric comprises: (a) Adjusting a wep formed by mixing the 15-25 wt.-%-spinning fibre, including cotton, or rayon with the modified collagen fibre treated with the fish oil oxide to form an intermediate layer; (b) laminating a wep formed by mixing the 30-50 wt.-%-spinning fibre with the modified collagen on both the outer layers of the intermediate layer; (c) applying needling treatment to the three-layer laminated prod. to form a laminated fibre entangled body; (d) mixing and dispersing the 0.5-5.0 mm-length modified collagen short fibre, 10-15 wt.-% with and into the dimethyl formamide soln. of the polyurethane elastomer to form an impregnating soln.; (e) impregnating the laminated fibre entangled body in the impregnating soln. (f) passing the laminated fibre entangled body through squeezing rollers to obtain an impregnated solid to a final prod., 30-35 wt.%. The result forms a nonwoven fabric; (g) removing both the faces of the nonwoven fabric to obtain a total thickness of 70-80%; (h) applying press treatment to the nonwoven fabric for smoothness; (i) applying buff treatment to the nonwoven fabric for feathering.

USE - The method produces a suede-like soft fabric used for clothes, or a chair.

ADVANTAGE - The suede-like soft fabric has appearance like suede leather and a smooth surface.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: SUEDE SOFT FABRIC PRODUCE PREPARATION MIX MODIFIED COLLAGEN FIBRE TREAT  
FISH OIL OXIDE SPIN FIBRE

DERWENT-CLASS: A82 F08 P28

CPI-CODES: A03-A05A; A03-C01; A05-G01C; A11-C05A; A12-B02A; A12-C03; A12-D01; A12-S05E;  
A12-S05G; F02-C01; F03-A; F03-D; F04-B01A; F04-C03;

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:

Polymer Index [1.1] 017 ; R24034 G3714 P0599 D01 F70 ; M9999 M2391 ; S9999 S1092 S1070  
; S9999 S1183 S1161 S1070 Polymer Index [1.2] 017 ; R24078 R01852 G3634 G3623 D01 D03  
D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 ; R24076 R24077 R01852  
G3634 G3623 D01 D03 D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 ; S9999  
S1092 S1070 ; S9999 S1183 S1161 S1070 Polymer Index [1.3] 017 ; K9701 K9676 ; B9999  
B3827 B3747 ; Q9999 Q7056\*R ; Q9999 Q9325 ; Q9999 Q9121 ; ND07 Polymer Index [1.4] 017  
; N9999 N7147 N7034 N7023 ; N9999 N7216 N7023 ; N9999 N7227 N7023 ; B9999 B5447 B5414  
B5403 B5276 ; B9999 B5470 B5403 B5276 ; B9999 B5492 B5403 B5276 ; N9999 N6962\*R ; N9999  
N7192 N7023 ; N9999 N6020 N6008 ; N9999 N7045 N7034 N7023 ; N9999 N6939\*R Polymer Index  
[2.1] 017 ; P1592\*R F77 D01 ; H0124\*R ; S9999 S1627 S1605 Polymer Index [2.2] 017 ;  
K9701 K9676 ; B9999 B3827 B3747 ; Q9999 Q7056\*R ; Q9999 Q9325 ; Q9999 Q9121 ; ND07  
Polymer Index [2.3] 017 ; K9518 K9483 ; N9999 N7090 N7034 N7023 Polymer Index [2.4] 017  
; R00278 D01 D11 D10 D50 D83 F70 ; A999 A475 Polymer Index [3.1] 017 ; R24034 G3714  
P0599 D01 F70 ; M9999 M2391 ; S9999 S1092 S1070 ; S9999 S1183 S1161 S1070 Polymer Index  
[3.2] 017 ; K9701 K9676 ; B9999 B3827 B3747 ; Q9999 Q7056\*R ; Q9999 Q9325 ; Q9999 Q9121  
; ND07 Polymer Index [3.3] 017 ; N9999 N7136 N7034 N7023 ; B9999 B5436 B5414 B5403  
B5276 Polymer Index [3.4] 017 ; N9999 N7147 N7034 N7023 ; N9999 N7216 N7023 ; N9999  
N7227 N7023 ; B9999 B5447 B5414 B5403 B5276 ; B9999 B5470 B5403 B5276 ; B9999 B5492  
B5403 B5276 ; N9999 N6962\*R ; N9999 N7192 N7023 ; N9999 N6020 N6008 ; N9999 N7045 N7034  
N7023 ; N9999 N6939\*R

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1995-118122

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1995-200571

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L4: Entry 57 of 65

File: DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1970-41654R  
DERWENT-WEEK: 197023  
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TITLE: Prodn of non-woven fabrics contg collagen fibre

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

FUJI SPINNING CO LTD

FUJN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1967JP-0059903 (September 20, 1967)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

JP 70016262 B

000

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 70016262B

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Collage fibre, (e.g. from cowhide chips) having spinnable fibre length is mixed with a synthetic fibre staple (e.g. polystyrene) which is soluble and has high thermal shrinkage, to form a web.

This web is then needle punched, heat-treated to cause shrinkage, and treated with solvent to remove the synthetic fibre staple. The result is substitute leather.

TITLE-TERMS: PRODUCE NON WOVEN FABRIC CONTAIN COLLAGEN FIBRE

DERWENT-CLASS: F04

CPI-CODES: F02-C02; F02-C02D; F04-B01;

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L4: Entry 26 of 65

File: DWPI

Jan 2, 1992

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-009446  
DERWENT-WEEK: 199608  
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TITLE: Haemostatic material - comprises crosslinked soluble collagen fibres and surface contg. fine fissures

INVENTOR: KURU, S; MIYATA, T ; SATO, Y

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE  
KOKEN KK

CODE  
KOKE

PRIORITY-DATA: 1990JP-0169866 (June 29, 1990)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 463887 A	January 2, 1992		000	
DE 69115137 E	January 18, 1996		000	A61L033/00
JP 04061862 A	February 27, 1992		005	
EP 463887 A3	February 10, 1993		000	
JP 95083759 B2	September 13, 1995		005	A61L015/16
EP 463887 B1	December 6, 1995	E	008	A61L033/00

DESIGNATED-STATES: CH DE FR IT LI CH DE FR IT LI

CITED-DOCUMENTS: NoSR.Pub; DE 2716602 ; EP 212881 ; EP 212933 ; EP 297972 ; EP 92414 ; US 4233360 ; US 4271070

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 463887A	July 1, 1991	1991EP-0305933	
DE 69115137E	July 1, 1991	1991DE-0615137	
DE 69115137E	July 1, 1991	1991EP-0305933	
DE 69115137E		EP 463887	Based on
JP 04061862A	June 29, 1990	1990JP-0169866	
EP 463887A3	July 1, 1991	1991EP-0305933	
JP 95083759B2	June 29, 1990	1990JP-0169866	
JP 95083759B2		JP 4061862	Based on
EP 463887B1	July 1, 1991	1991EP-0305933	

INT-CL (IPC): A61B 17/12; A61F 13/00; A61L 15/16; A61L 33/00; D01F 4/00; D04H 1/42

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 463887A  
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A haemostatic material comprises crosslinked soluble collagen fibres having a thickness of 10-40 microns and a surface contg. fine fixtures.

Pref. the fixtures are 0.1-0.5 microns thick and crosslinked collagen fibre is

complexed with protamine. The material opt. includes heparin. The collagen fibre is crosslinked in an amt. of 1-50 (esp. 1-30)% based on epsilon amino gps. on side chains of collagen.

The fibre is prepd. by spinning an aq. soln. of soluble collagen into a coagulating bath; crosslinking, washing and lyophilising. The spun collagen fibre is reacted with Protamine to provide a complex with it.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The material can have a cotton-like material or felt-like form, and can be used for stopping bleeding caused by operation, injury etc.. The crack-like fibres greatly increase the surface area of the material so that it can absorb blood as a whole. The shape of the material permits the material to be adjusted to any shaped bleeding region.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 463887B

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A hemostatic material comprising cross-linked soluble collagen fibres, characterised in that said fibres have a thickness of 10 to 40 um and a surface containing fine fissures.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/3 Dwg.0/3

TITLE-TERMS: HAEMOSTATIC MATERIAL COMPRISE CROSSLINK SOLUBLE COLLAGEN FIBRE SURFACE CONTAIN FINE FISSURE

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D22 P31 P32 P34

CPI-CODES: B04-B04A; B04-B04A6; B12-A07; B12-M02D; D09-C04B;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 \*01\*

Fragmentation Code

M423 M781 M903 P815 P942 Q262 R041 V752

Chemical Indexing M6 \*02\*

Fragmentation Code

M903 P815 P942 Q262 R041

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L4: Entry 30 of 65

File: DWPI

Feb 2, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-079840  
DERWENT-WEEK: 199011  
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TITLE: Fabric or knit having collagen fibre layer of natural leather - by forming collagen fibre layer on one side, both sides or between fabric and knit

## PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

DAIYU SHOJI KK

DAIYN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1988JP-0183069 (July 21, 1988)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 02033367 A	February 2, 1990		003	

## APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 02033367A	July 21, 1988	1988JP-0183069	

INT-CL (IPC): B32B 5/26; B32B 9/00; D04H 1/42

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 02033367A

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Fabric of knit having collagen fibre layer of natural leather is obtd. by extracting collagen fibre of natural leather, and forming collagen fibre layer of the natural leather on one side, both sides or between the fabric of knit.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Fabric or knit having fibre layer of natural leather is useful for material of shoes. Fabric or knit having fibre layer of natural leather is made at low cost. Every kinds of material of fabric or knit is single or composite matter of functional material such as deodorant, water-absorbing, antimicrobial, very fine fibre, super strong thread and the like. Thickness of collagen fibre is 0.001-0.01 denier, and that of length of 1-50mm is used e.g., by making even length of 1-5mm. Method of extracting fibre form natural leather has esp. no limitation. E.g., wool like material is made by extracting only collagen by dissolving natural leather in solvent and then spinning. Woolly state collagen fibre material may be made by tearing fibre off net like layer of leather with mechanical mean. Collagen fibre is sprayed on non-woven fabric of different material by pref. water jet method.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/3

TITLE-TERMS: FABRIC KNIT COLLAGEN FIBRE LAYER NATURAL LEATHER FORMING COLLAGEN FIBRE LAYER ONE SIDE SIDE FABRIC KNIT

DERWENT-CLASS: D18 F04 P73

CPI-CODES: D07-A; F02-B02; F02-C02; F03-E01;

## SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1990-035085

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1990-061336

# WEST



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L4: Entry 7 of 65

File: DWPI

Sep 24, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-431323

DERWENT-WEEK: 200278

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TITLE: Flexible and storage stable hemostatic collagen fiber and fabric prepared by dehydration of collagen fibril suspension, useful for inhibiting or completely stopping bleeding of e.g. parenchymal organ or wound or lesion on spine or brain

INVENTOR: ELDRIDGE, S N; MADDALO, F B ; TORGERSON, R D ; UHOCH, J

## PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

BARD INC C R

BRDC

ELDRIDGE S N

ELDRI

MADDALO F B

MADDI

TORGERSON R D

TORGI

UHOCH J

UHOCI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-0209723 (December 11, 1998), 2002US-0086286 (March 1, 2002)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2002531723 W	September 24, 2002		035	D01F004/00
WO 200034556 A1	June 15, 2000	E	031	D01F004/00
AU 200020424 A	June 26, 2000		000	D01F004/00
EP 1137827 A1	October 4, 2001	E	000	D01F004/00
KR 2001090876 A	October 19, 2001		000	A61L015/32
US 6361551 B1	March 26, 2002		000	A61B017/08
US 20020103503 A1	August 1, 2002		000	A61B017/08

DESIGNATED-STATES: AU CA JP KR MX AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

## APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP2002531723W	December 6, 1999	1999WO-US28854	
JP2002531723W	December 6, 1999	2000JP-0586985	
JP2002531723W		WO 200034556	Based on
WO 200034556A1	December 6, 1999	1999WO-US28854	
AU 200020424A	December 6, 1999	2000AU-0020424	
AU 200020424A		WO 200034556	Based on
EP 1137827A1	December 6, 1999	1999EP-0964114	
EP 1137827A1	December 6, 1999	1999WO-US28854	
EP 1137827A1		WO 200034556	Based on
KR2001090876A	June 8, 2001	2001KR-0707152	
US 6361551B1	December 11, 1998	1998US-0209723	
US20020103503A1	December 11, 1998	1998US-0209723	Cont of
US20020103503A1	March 1, 2002	2002US-0086286	
US20020103503A1		US 6361551	Cont of



INT-CL (IPC): A61 B 17/08; A61 D 1/00; A61 L 15/16; A61 L 15/32; A61 L 15/44; D01 F 4/00; D03 D 15/00; D04 B 1/14; D04 B 21/00; D06 M 15/15; D06 M 101:14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6361551B  
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Formation of a collagen fiber comprises:

(a) suspending collagen fibrils in water to form a collagen slurry, where the fibrils have a bulk density sufficient to form a suspension in water and where the slurry has a collagen concentration of 3-10 % (w/v); and

(b) introducing the slurry into a first dehydrating bath to at least partially dehydrate the slurry and thereby form a collagen fiber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a collagen fiber prepared as above;

(2) a collagen fiber where the collagen fibrils of the fiber have a hemostatic activity that is equivalent to the hemostatic activity of the collagen fibrils from which the fiber is formed;

(3) a hemostatic fabric comprising the collagen fibers in (2);

(4) a sterile package containing a hemostatic fabric as in (3);

(5) a method for promoting hemostasis comprising manually pressing hemostatic fabric as in (3) against a bleeding surface for a period of time until clotting has occurred at the interface between the hemostatic fabric and the surface.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; hemostatic.

USE - The collagen fibers and hemostatic fabric are hemostatic devices for inhibiting or completely stopping bleeding of a parenchymal organ (e.g. the liver, kidney, spleen, pancreas or lungs), of a wound or lesion on the spine or brain. Additional uses for the hemostatic fabrics include inhibiting bleeding during surgery e.g. internal/abdominal, vascular (particularly for anastomosis), urological, gynecological, thyroidal, neurological, tissue transplant uses, dental, cardiovascular, cardiothoracic, ENT (ear, nose, throat) and orthopedic surgeries; for burn or tissue transplants or dura replacement and/or substitution; for hermetically sealing body tissue, e.g. when air leaks from a wound in the lungs; also for treating animals such as domestic mammals and livestock.

For topical use, the hemostatic fabric preferably contains additives, e.g. anti-infection medicaments, bactericides, fungicides, and wound healing agents such as neomycin and bacitracin.

ADVANTAGE - The device is flexible in the dry state and able to conform easily to body or organ contours, unlike prior art products requiring wetting. The devices do not necessarily require thrombin or fibrinogen, dispensing with the need for refrigeration, and can be sterilized and stored for months or even years without loss of efficiency which is especially important for field use.

A hemostatic activity assay is described comparing the new hemostatic fabrics with the commercially available fabric, Surgicel (RTM), using a pig spleen model but no results are given.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US20020103503A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - Formation of a collagen fiber comprises:

(a) suspending collagen fibrils in water to form a collagen slurry, where the fibrils have a bulk density sufficient to form a suspension in water and where the slurry has a collagen concentration of 3-10 % (w/v); and

(b) introducing the slurry into a first dehydrating bath to at least partially dehydrate the slurry and thereby form a collagen fiber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a collagen fiber prepared as above;
- (2) a collagen fiber where the collagen fibrils of the fiber have a hemostatic activity that is equivalent to the hemostatic activity of the collagen fibrils from which the fiber is formed;
- (3) a hemostatic fabric comprising the collagen fibers in (2);
- (4) a sterile package containing a hemostatic fabric as in (3);
- (5) a method for promoting hemostasis comprising manually pressing hemostatic fabric as in (3) against a bleeding surface for a period of time until clotting has occurred at the interface between the hemostatic fabric and the surface.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; hemostatic.

USE - The collagen fibers and hemostatic fabric are hemostatic devices for inhibiting or completely stopping bleeding of a parenchymal organ (e.g. the liver, kidney, spleen, pancreas or lungs), of a wound or lesion on the spine or brain. Additional uses for the hemostatic fabrics include inhibiting bleeding during surgery e.g. internal/abdominal, vascular (particularly for anastomosis), urological, gynecological, thyroidal, neurological, tissue transplant uses, dental, cardiovascular, cardiothoracic, ENT (ear, nose, throat) and orthopedic surgeries; for burn or tissue transplants or dura replacement and/or substitution; for hermetically sealing body tissue, e.g. when air leaks from a wound in the lungs; also for treating animals such as domestic mammals and livestock.

For topical use, the hemostatic fabric preferably contains additives, e.g. anti-infection medicaments, bactericides, fungicides, and wound healing agents such as neomycin and bacitracin.

ADVANTAGE - The device is flexible in the dry state and able to conform easily to body or organ contours, unlike prior art products requiring wetting. The devices do not necessarily require thrombin or fibrinogen, dispensing with the need for refrigeration, and can be sterilized and stored for months or even years without loss of efficiency which is especially important for field use.

A hemostatic activity assay is described comparing the new hemostatic fabrics with the commercially available fabric, Surgicel (RTM), using a pig spleen model but no results are given.

NOVELTY - Formation of a collagen fiber comprises:

- (a) suspending collagen fibrils in water to form a collagen slurry, where the fibrils have a bulk density sufficient to form a suspension in water and where the slurry has a collagen concentration of 3-10 % (w/v); and
- (b) introducing the slurry into a first dehydrating bath to at least partially dehydrate the slurry and thereby form a collagen fiber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a collagen fiber prepared as above;
- (2) a collagen fiber where the collagen fibrils of the fiber have a hemostatic activity that is equivalent to the hemostatic activity of the collagen fibrils from which the fiber is formed;
- (3) a hemostatic fabric comprising the collagen fibers in (2);
- (4) a sterile package containing a hemostatic fabric as in (3);
- (5) a method for promoting hemostasis comprising manually pressing hemostatic fabric as

in (3) against a bleeding surface for a period of time until clotting has occurred at the interface between the hemostatic fabric and the surface.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; hemostatic.

USE - The collagen fibers and hemostatic fabric are hemostatic devices for inhibiting or completely stopping bleeding of a parenchymal organ (e.g. the liver, kidney, spleen, pancreas or lungs), of a wound or lesion on the spine or brain. Additional uses for the hemostatic fabrics include inhibiting bleeding during surgery e.g. internal/abdominal, vascular (particularly for anastomosis), urological, gynecological, thyroidal, neurological, tissue transplant uses, dental, cardiovascular, cardiothoracic, ENT (ear, nose, throat) and orthopedic surgeries; for burn or tissue transplants or dura replacement and/or substitution; for hermetically sealing body tissue, e.g. when air leaks from a wound in the lungs; also for treating animals such as domestic mammals and livestock.

For topical use, the hemostatic fabric preferably contains additives, e.g. anti-infection medicaments, bactericides, fungicides, and wound healing agents such as neomycin and bacitracin.

ADVANTAGE - The device is flexible in the dry state and able to conform easily to body or organ contours, unlike prior art products requiring wetting. The devices do not necessarily require thrombin or fibrinogen, dispensing with the need for refrigeration, and can be sterilized and stored for months or even years without loss of efficiency which is especially important for field use.

A hemostatic activity assay is described comparing the new hemostatic fabrics with the commercially available fabric, Surgicel (RTM), using a pig spleen model but no results are given.

WO 200034556A

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/1

TITLE-TERMS: FLEXIBLE STORAGE STABILISED HAEMOSTATIC COLLAGEN FABRIC PREPARATION  
DEHYDRATE COLLAGEN FIBRIL SUSPENSION USEFUL INHIBIT COMPLETE STOP BLEED PARENCHYMA  
ORGAN WOUND LESION SPINE BRAIN

DERWENT-CLASS: B07 C07 D22 F01 P31 P32 P34

CPI-CODES: B04-N02; B11-C04; B12-M02D; B14-F02; B14-F08; B14-K01; B14-N04; B14-N05;  
B14-N06; B14-N17; C04-N02; C11-C04; C12-M02D; C14-F02; C14-F08; C14-K01; C14-N04;  
C14-N05; C14-N06; C14-N17; D08-A; D09-C01; D09-D; F01-D10; F03-A02; F04-E04; F04-F03;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 \*01\*

Fragmentation Code

M423 M431 M782 M904 M905 P520 P815 P820 P913 P942

P943 R041 R042 R043 R046

Specific Compounds

24034K 24034T 24034M

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C2000-131100

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N2000-321871

**WEST**

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L4: Entry 5 of 65

File: DWPI

Sep 13, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-611332

DERWENT-WEEK: 200170

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TITLE: Biopolymer formation apparatus, comprises fiber-formation tube, fluid inlet, spinneret, and fluid outlet disposed downstream from the spinneret

INVENTOR: FOFONOFF, T W

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

TEI BIOSCIENCES INC

TEIBN

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0519247 (March 6, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200166835 A1	September 13, 2001	E	030	D01D005/06

DESIGNATED-STATES: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
WO 200166835A1	March 5, 2001	2001WO-US07081	

INT-CL (IPC): D01 D 5/06; D01 F 4/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200166835A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A biopolymer formation apparatus comprises a fiber-formation tube having an inner wall defining a bore. A fluid inlet is coupled to the upper end of the fiber-formation tube, and a spinneret is coupled to the bore. A fluid outlet is disposed downstream from the spinneret, enabling the biopolymer stream to coagulate into a fiber upstream from or at the fluid outlet.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A biopolymer formation apparatus for forming a biocompatible biopolymer fiber (F), comprises a fiber-formation tube (12) having an inner wall defining a bore. A fluid inlet (22) is coupled to the upper end (14) of the fiber-formation tube for establishing a laminar flow of coagulation fluid within a laminar zone of the bore. The laminar flow is parallel to the tube axis and defines upstream and downward directions along the axis. A spinneret is coupled to the bore at a point downstream from the fluid inlet and adapted to introduce the biopolymer stream into the laminar zone. The biopolymer stream is surrounded by coagulation fluid so that it will not contact the inner wall of the bore in the laminar zone and swept downstream by the laminar flow. A fluid outlet (70) is disposed downstream from the spinneret, at a distance to enable the biopolymer stream to coagulate, in the presence of the coagulation fluid, into a fiber upstream from or at the fluid outlet.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for forming a fiber from a biocompatible biopolymer, comprising creating a vertically-directed flow of coagulation fluid; injecting into the downstream of the vertically-directed flow of coagulation fluid, in which a stream of biocompatible biopolymer coagulates in response to contact

with the coagulation fluid, the stream is injected to be surrounded by coagulation fluid and propelled in the downstream direction by the coagulation fluid, and allowing the coagulation fluid to coagulate the biopolymer stream.

USE - For forming a fiber from a biocompatible biopolymer, e.g. liquid collagen solution (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The biopolymer formation apparatus provides fibers free of any mechanical stresses during its formation. Very long and fine fibers approaching the dimensions and strengths of in vivo fibers are produced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the biopolymer formation apparatus.

Biopolymer fiber F

Fiber-formation tube 12

Upper end 14

Fluid inlet 22

Temperature controller 26

Fluid outlet 70

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/6

TITLE-TERMS: FORMATION APPARATUS COMPRISE FORMATION TUBE FLUID INLET SPIN FLUID OUTLET DISPOSABLE DOWNSTREAM SPIN

DERWENT-CLASS: A11 A96 D22 F01

CPI-CODES: A08-S; A11-B15C; A12-S05L; D09-C01C; F01-C01; F01-C08C;

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:

Polymer Index [1.1] 018 ; R24034 G3714 P0599 D01 F70 ; S9999 S1070\*R Polymer Index [1.2] 018 ; ND05 ; ND07 ; B9999 B4488 B4466 ; B9999 B4171 B4091 B3838 B3747 ; B9999 B5254 B5243 B4740 ; J9999 J2915\*R ; N9999 N6995 N6962 ; K9416 ; N9999 N6633 N6611 ; N9999 N6360 N6337 Polymer Index [1.3] 018 ; D01 D11 D10 D31 D23 D22 D76 D45 D50 D60 D88 F09 F07 F27 F26 F62 ; A999 A613 A566 Polymer Index [1.4] 018 ; A999 A066 ; A999 A748

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C2001-182618

**WEST**

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L4: Entry 14 of 65

File: DWPI

Feb 6, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-147237  
DERWENT-WEEK: 199615  
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TITLE: Prepn. of sheet of nonwoven fabric of collagen fibre - by injecting acidic soln. of soluble collagen through spinning dyes into aq. conc. soln. of salt, cutting obtd. fibre and paper making

## PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

MITSUBISHI RAYON CO LTD

MITR

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994JP-0187900 (July 19, 1994)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 08035193 A	February 6, 1996		005	D21H013/34

## APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 08035193A	July 19, 1994	1994JP-0187900	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 L 15/16; D01 F 4/00; D21 H 13/34

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08035193A

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Nonwoven fabric (F) is prepd. by injecting (C) an acidic soln. of a soluble collagen through spinning dies into an aq. conc. soln. of salt to coagulate it, giving (F1) a collagen fibre, cutting the fibre, dispersing the cut collagen fibres into an organic solvent or mixt. with water, and paper making to form (F) made from collagen fibre.

During or after paper-making (F1) fibres, (F2) a fibre absorbing living organism is pref. mixed or laminated with (F1). (F2) fibre is e.g. of chitin, chitosan, cellulose-oxide, polylactic acid or polyglycolic acid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for an haemostatic material in surgery. The sheet has a rapid haemostatic function.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: PREPARATION SHEET NONWOVEN FABRIC COLLAGEN FIBRE INJECTION ACIDIC SOLUTION SOLUBLE COLLAGEN THROUGH SPIN DYE AQUEOUS CONCENTRATE SOLUTION SALT CUT OBTAIN FIBRE PAPER

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B04 D22 F01 F04 P34

CPI-CODES: A03-C01; A11-A05; A11-B15C; A12-S05G; A12-S05L; A12-S05U; A12-V03; A12-W06A; B04-C02A2; B04-C02E3; B04-C03C; B04-N02; D09-C; F01-C08C; F02-C01; F04-E04; F05-A04; F05-A06E;

## CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 \*01\*

Fragmentation Code  
M423 M431 M782 M903 P942 Q261 Q323 V752

## Chemical Indexing M1 \*02\*

Fragmentation Code  
J0 J011 J3 J321 K0 L8 L814 L834 M210 M211  
M262 M281 M320 M423 M431 M782 M903 M904 P942 Q261  
Q323 V714 V735 V741  
Specific Compounds  
03233M 03233Q

## Chemical Indexing M1 \*03\*

Fragmentation Code  
H1 H100 H121 K0 L8 L814 L834 M423 M431 M782  
M903 M904 P942 Q261 Q323 V714 V735 V741  
Specific Compounds  
03882M 03882Q

## Chemical Indexing M1 \*04\*

Fragmentation Code  
H4 H401 H481 H8 J0 J011 J1 J171 M280 M311  
M321 M342 M349 M381 M391 M416 M423 M431 M620 M782  
M903 M904 M910 P942 Q261 Q323 V714 V735 V741  
Specific Compounds  
00448M 00448Q  
Registry Numbers  
0448S 0448U

## Chemical Indexing M1 \*05\*

Fragmentation Code  
H4 H401 H481 H8 J0 J011 J1 J171 M280 M312  
M321 M331 M340 M342 M349 M381 M391 M416 M423 M431  
M620 M782 M903 M904 M910 P942 Q261 Q323 V714 V735  
V741  
Specific Compounds  
00009M 00009Q  
Registry Numbers  
0009S 0009U

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0009S; 0009U ; 0448S ; 0448U

## ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:

Polymer Index [1.1] 018 ; R24034 G3714 P0599 D01 F70 ; S9999 S1183 S1161 S1070 ; S9999  
S1070\*R ; S9999 S1605\*R ; S9999 S1581 Polymer Index [1.2] 018 ; ND01 ; ND07 ; Q9999 Q8582 ;  
N9999 N6439 ; N9999 N7192 N7023 ; Q9999 Q7818\*R ; K9518 K9483 ; K9574 K9483 ; K9676\*R ;  
Q9999 Q8026 Q7987 ; B9999 B4466\*R Polymer Index [1.3] 018 ; N9999 N6962\*R ; N9999 N5754 ;  
B9999 B3510\*R B3372 ; N9999 N6279 N6268 ; N9999 N6020 N6008 Polymer Index [1.4] 018 ; A999  
A475 Polymer Index [2.1] 018 ; R03233 D01 D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D76 D88 F24 F28 F26  
F34 F70 H0293 P0599 G3623 ; S9999 S1070\*R ; S9999 S1581 Polymer Index [2.2] 018 ; R03882 D01  
D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D76 D86 F08 F07 F24 F28 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 G3623 M2313 ;  
S9999 S1070\*R ; S9999 S1581 Polymer Index [2.3] 018 ; R01852\*R G3634 D01 D03 D11 D10 D23  
D22 D31 D42 D50 D76 D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 G3623 ; M9999 M2437\*R ; S9999  
S1070\*R ; S9999 S1581 Polymer Index [2.4] 018 ; R00009 G2108 D01 D11 D10 D50 D60 D83 F27  
F26 F36 F35 ; R00448 G2108 D01 D11 D10 D50 D60 D82 F27 F26 F36 F35 ; H0000 ; S9999 S1070\*R  
; S9999 S1581 Polymer Index [2.5] 018 ; ND01 ; ND07 ; Q9999 Q8582 ; N9999 N6439 ; N9999 N7192  
N7023 ; Q9999 Q7818\*R ; K9518 K9483 ; K9574 K9483 ; K9676\*R ; Q9999 Q8026 Q7987 ; B9999  
B4466\*R Polymer Index [2.6] 018 ; B9999 B3383\*R B3372

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1996-046324

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1996-123627



**WEST****End of Result Set**

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L7: Entry 11 of 11

File: DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1968-94428P  
DERWENT-WEEK: 196800  
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TITLE: Polymer-bonded leather-like sheet material

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

F ANDRIEU

ANDF

PRIORITY-DATA: 1966FR-0053368 (March 14, 1966)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

FR 1494094 A

000

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 1494094A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Leather-like sheet material is made by disintegrating tanned collagen fibres in an aqueous medium at a pH at which the tanning agents are most effective until the fibres are 0.1-5 mm. long, adding to the resulting dispersion an emulsion of a copolymer of an acrylic or vinyl ester with 3-30% of acrylamide or methacrylamide or an N-methylol derivative thereof, then forming the suspension into sheet material which is dried and heated to cross-link the copolymer.

The process uses waste leather to produce a material having an appearance elasticity suppleness and hand resembling that of leather.

TITLE-TERMS: POLYMER BOND LEATHER SHEET MATERIAL

DERWENT-CLASS: A00

CPI-CODES: A04-D04; A04-F06E; A04-F08; A11-B09; A12-A; A12-B02;

Multipunch Codes: 01& 034 066 074 076 077 079 081 082 083 086 141 256 397 431 435 436  
440 443 445 446 465 473 477 481 609 720 721 723